of the truce until 8 o'clock to-morrow night. We agreed to that. We will do anything to protect foreign interests. This government nas notified the American Ambassador that if he feels insecure in the embassy we will place at his disposal big well protected quarters in Tacubaya or any other suburb, where he will be perfectly safe. So far he has not seen fit to accept our offer, and we judge that he considers that the embassy corps and the Americans who are staying there are not in danger. In a word, the attitude of the Mexican government, so far as the United States and other nations are concerned, probably is best expressed in a message which I, as President, sent directly to President Taft yesterday."

READY TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

President Madero who had been interrupted a dozen times by messages from military headquarters, Cabinet ministers and callers, turned again to the Tribune correspondent, saying that he was ready to answer any questions that he could regarding the situation.

"In a general way, what you have there covers the elements of the situation which probably are of most interest in the United States," said he. "If you care for details, more vital perhaps to Mexicans, I can give you those.

Understand that I am not trying to decry the seriousness of the situation to the United States government. I mean what I say, that there is not the slightest doubt that as conditions now are the government will be successful. Rebellion and civil war always are a serious matter, no matter how materially unimportant, especially when the capital of a country is involved, but here we have a different situation.

"For a week the rebels have been in the Ciudadela. It is true that they are still there and that the government has not succeeded in dislodging them. We have upon us a moral obligation not to expose lives and property to more damage than is absolutely necessary while subduing the rebellion. Were not that the case, and the government felt justified, which it does not, in proceeding as ruthlessly as our position and forces would enable us to proceed we could simply batter our way into the Ciudadela in a day.

"But that is manifestly impracticable now. Then grant that Diaz is still in the Ciudadela. What has he done? He has no more men than he had a week ago. If anything, his forces are being depleted. Not a single city, town or group of citizens, in or out of the army, has pronounced for him. No sympathizers have come flocking to his assistance. If the country was going to rise, isn't it reasonable to assume that it would do so in a week?

"I give you my word that none of the important cities, towns, districts or states which are reported to have gone against the government and for Diaz has done so. The American Embassy had a report that Chihuahua had proved disloyal. That is not so. On the contrary, here is a telegram saying that, notwithstanding a truce which I believe exists between federals and rebels pending the result of the fighting here, at least one rebel chieftain, Porras by name, has surrendered after a fight in which he lost ten of his band. This is not especially important, perhaps, but it shows how the wind blows.

"It is true that a few soldiers pronounced for General Trevino in New Laredo yesterday. What this amounts to I cannot say. At any rate, New Laredo is a very small place, of consequence principally because it is the gateway through which a great railway system leaves and enters the country. Here is a telegram from General Trevino himself disclaiming all knowledge of disloyalty and protesting adherence to the government.

REPORTED UPRISINGS DENIED.

"In the State of Pueblo, which also was said to have deposed the loyal Governor and to have gone over to Diaz, nothing of the kind occurred. The government and its friends, including the Governor, still are in control and everything is peaceful. Here are telegrams from the States of Guerrero, Morelos and Mexico saying that if they have the government has not heard about it.

Here the correspondent started to ask a question, but President much worse

Madero interrupted:

exactly the position we are in," said he. "I see the situation very clearly-just as clearly as any one-and in the light of what I know, of the armistice, which was broken at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the understand, not what I deceive myself into thinking that I know, I say as emphatically as possible that the administration will not fall. The inherent power behind it, coming from the people themselves, will sustain it. Of that I am fully convinced.

"Frankly, for the Presidency itself, for the sake of holding the office, I mean, I do not care a rap, but I do care for the principle this morning saying that, although the firing had ceased, the situainvolved in the question of whether I hold to my post in this time of trouble, which is palpably the hardest thing to do, or choose the easier alternative and resign. Is it for salary, for money, that I am staying here? I have all the money I need, so far as that is concerned.

"I am remaining in office because right now is being decided the fate of constitutional democracy in Mexico. That is what I am fighting for. If I fall democratic principles, as you understand them in the United States, and republican institutions in Mexico are dead forever-not because it is I who am deposed, but because it is the President, the only President Mexico ever had who was elected by the honest, free votes of the people, who is deposed. That is the whole issue.

PASSION FOLLOWED BY CALM.

President Madero spoke earnestly and impassionedly, but suddenly his passionate demeanor gave way and he relapsed into his usual manner, explaining that his vehemence arose from his zeal to make his attitude entirely intelligible to the people of the United

"Let them see that it is a principle, not the Presidency, that I am fighting for," said he. "There is nothing unreasonable nor intolerant in my attitude. I have acceded to every suggestion that has been made to me looking toward improving the situation, if it was at all feasible. When it was represented to me that grave danger of American intervention existed unless some terms were made with the rebels I delegated Mr. de la Barra to go to Diaz and to tell him that the government was willing to arbitrate.

"What was his reply? Even when told firmly, emphatically, that adherence to his stand threatened to provoke intervention Diaz said that he did not care if intervention did come, and that he would consider no terms except the resignation of the President and the whole Cabinet.

"I am willing to make any reasonable concessions and to do

anything I can, but I shall not resign."

This brought up a story affoat that a demand had been made by three foreign diplomats yesterday that the President resign. Madero refused to reply to a question affecting this subject, but from another source the Tribune correspondent learned that what took place was substantially as follows:

Three diplomats, including the American Ambassador, and probably the German Minister, Von Hintze, and the Spanish Minister, special permit had been secured from Cologan, told President Madero that, in their opinion, the only way the Madero government under which to obtain peace was for him to resign. In language said to have been from the Cub and taken to Mexico little short of peremptory the President informed the diplomats that City to guard the Cuban Legation and they had no right to interfere to that extent in the affairs of Mexico, to protect Cuban citizens.



A casual sacrifice to political ambition.

that he had a better knowledge of conditions than they and that if necessary he would die at his post. The incident then closed ARMY IS READY FOR WAR abruptly.

President Madero told the Tribune correspondent that it was untrue that De la O, one of the principal rebel chieftains to the south, In Better Condition than Ever either was in the city or was approaching it under orders from Diaz.

We have all avenues of approach to the city patrolled and guarded," said Madero. "Thus far there have been no considerable bodies of rebels within many miles-no nearer than they have been of the reorganization of the army which of Secretary Wilson. The Cabinet was for months, in fact. A hundred of them attacked Ajusco (a small town on the mountainside overlooking the city) yesterday, but, staff. He believes that the United States although the garrison consisted of only twenty soldiers, they were driven off."

President Madero asked that contradiction be made of reports that matters between the United States and Mexico reached at any time during the last week nearly as acute a stage as reported.

"Our information from the United States," said he, "positively army was not organized or prepared when Zapatist rebels are quiet and are making no attempt to take advanish that no orders have been issued or are likely to be issued to land tage of the withdrawal of troops to the capital. Understand, there marines or troops or to send them to the capital. It would be an intervention. tage of the withdrawal of troops to the capital. Understand, there are troops still in these states. The reported uprisings in Oaxaca, almost criminal act to do so, unless there is a much more grave tend to mitigate the evils of unprepared to ness by having a semblance of a real family believes that the Mexican factions will solve their own troubles, and if they have the government has not heard about it."

The with defered to marines or troops or to send them to the capital. It would be all forms had had no opportunity to handle such before. So far as we can we insuch before. So far as we can we insuch the form the family believes that the Mexican factions will solve their own troubles, and the residues Cabinet lavored in the revention when summoned to the family believes that the Mexican factions will solve their own troubles, and the residues Cabinet lavored in the revention when summoned to the revention when summoned to the family believes that the Mexican factions will solve their own troubles, and the revention when summoned to the revention when summoned to the family believes that the Mexican factions will solve their own troubles, and the revention when summoned to the revention w

When the Tribune correspondent was talking to Madero no "You must not believe that I have not a full appreciation of reply had been received by him to his message to President Taft.

It is impossible to ascertain specifically what caused the rupture simultaneous discharge of the guns of Ciudadela and the investing forces. The firing was not heavy, but it caused a hasty scattering of thousands of persons who were taking advantage of the truce to view the ruin resulting from the artillery duel.

AMERICANS KILLED OR INJURED IN MEXICO CITY

KILLED. R. N. MEREDITH. Troy, Ohio, agent for the National Cash Register Company, struck by bullet in the Porter Hotel. Two days previously Meredith was wounded.

HERMAN O. WEISS, civil engineer, of Washington and New York, said to have been shot to death. MRS. H. W. HOLMES, wife of an employe of Dun's, killed in home. MRS. PERCY GRIFFITHS, legs

WOUNDED. SIDNEY SOUTHERLAND, reporter for the "Mexican Herald" and correspondent for several American newspapers, shot in the leg while standing near R. N. Meredith in the Porter Hotel. An American boy, named LASAN

vounded by flying shot. MRS. GREENFIELD, mother of Harry Greenfield, employe of the Mexican Light and Power Company, struck by shell

DR. R. H. M'CRESSON, Lincoln, Neb., finger shot off. MARK JOHNSON, negro, Madi on, Wis., shot through shoulder.

F. L. RAMSEY, Galveston. ALLIS BLAND, printer, shot

ASSAULTED. ENSIGN EDWARD GUTHRIE and SURGEON CAMERON, of the United States steamship Denver, attacked by mob at Acapulco.

CUBA TO LAND TROOPS

Washington, Feb. 16.-The cruiser Cuba, flagship of the Cuban navy, reached Vera Cruz to-day, according to a dispatch received to-night at the

It was said at the legation that a

The British Minister sent a cable message to his government tion still was very uncertain.

BARRETT ADMITS MISTAKE

Regrets He Didn't Submit His Peace Plan to President. [From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16 .- John Barrett, di rector of the Pan-American Union, whose suggestion that the Mexican situation should be submitted to an "international commission" for settlement, antagonized Americans in Mexico City, and brought forth more or less unfavorable comment, egrets that he "violated the conventions of diplomacy" in not submitting his plan to the President and the Secretary of State before it was made public.

The regret is expressed in a formal statement issued to-day in which he say that his record as United States minister FEAR OUTBREAK ON BORDER in three Latin-American countries and as Union "should convince the most skeptial that I erred in method rather than in motive." He also explains that what has been characterized as "jealousy" between dimself and certain officials of the De partment of State is nothing more than 'a good-natured rivalry."

Mr. Barrett's statement in part follows: "Without the slightest intimation, di rect or indirect, from the President or the Secretary of State that they were displeased, as reported in the newspapers, with my suggestion of the appointmen of a Pan-American commission to adjust the Mexican situation. I have, however, of my own free will, and cheerfully, expressed to them my regret that I-had un-intentionally violated the conventions of der in sufficient numbers to protect lives intentionally violated the conventions of diplomacy in not previously submitting to them my plan before it was made public, The cause in behalf of which I am working, Pan-American commerce and comity, is too big and broad to be checked or handicapped by any failure on my part to correct a mistake in procedure result ing from my enthusiasm and devotion to toward Matamoras and Piedras Negras its welfare. I was so anxious to help both border cities, Advices from Eagle head off what seemed impending disaster to Pan-American accord in Mexico that I made public my plan without the slight- in the next few hours.

WARSHIP SPEEDS HOME.

American colony in Mexico."

Valparaiso, Chili, Feb. 16.-The Mexical warship Morales, which arrived here sev eral days ago, sailed early to-day at full speed for the west coast of Mexico, on rders from the Mexican Minister of

Before, Says General Wood.

Washington, Feb. 16.—"Preparedness" in became effective yesterday, according to still in session at a late hour, Major General Leonard Wood, chief of Mr. Kroz levi before the s now better prepared for war than at any time in the history of the country.

At the beginning of every war," says all its attendant miseries, because the country has been utterly unprepared; the they need to fit them for soldiers." inuing General Wood further explained:

We expect to give brigade commanders esponsibility for training tactical brisponsibility for training tactors and handling them in manoeuvres least once a year. It is the intention to dieve these commanders of administrator work, leaving their hands free for raight military service. We also intended have an organized brigade ready for ryice at all times, so that if it is necessary to send it abroad such a brigade be designated and ready to move at

What has been done is but a starter. We have gone so far as we can administratively. In order to complete a redistribution of troops so that the plans for effective organization as contemplated by the General Staff may be put in operation, we should have to obtain appropriwe should have to obtain appropri-s from time to time in order to the organizations together for prop-

or training.
Under the new system the division com-manders will look after the administra-ion of the army, leaving the brigade commanders free to train the troops, it is absolutely necessary that regiments be brought together and assembled in brigades at different times in order that the colonels and other field officers as well as generals shall have experience in handiling their commands as actual tactical units.

as a branch of the army, and instead of laving the army in jumbled lots as here tofore with cavalry, infantry, field artachments under one command, the various arms will be under their own officers for military training and under a divis-ional commander for administriive pur-poses." General Wood declares.

an executive officer of the Pan-American | Entire National Guard of Texas May Take Field To-morrow. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Austin. Tex., Feb. 16.—According to ad-

ices, received to-day by Governor Colquitt and Adjutant General Hutchins, the situation all along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is worse than at any time since the revolutionary troubles began in Mexico, more than two years ago.

Persons living on the Texas side are making complaints of inadequate military protection. Several raids on ranches b armed bands of Mexicans are reported from points along the lower Rio Grande on the Texas side of the river. Unless and property by to-morrow night, Gov ernor Colquitt will order the entire Texas National Guard to river points, to perform guard and patrol duty. The Legis lature will be asked to appropriate \$100,000 to defray this cost.

Large forces of rebels are moving Pass say that Monterey is surrounded by ebels, and the city may be attacked with-

est thought that it would displease the Governor Colquitt sent a telegram to State Department or embarrass the President Taft, urging intervention by the United States, and received the following reply from Secretary of State Knox:

> "The policy of the President remain unchanged, subject, of course, to the evolution of the general situation and the ultimate effect of the sudden crisis of events occurring since Sunday of th

PRESIDENT WILL NOT MEDDLE IN MEXICO

Midnight, Resolves to Maintain Attitude of Non-Intervention.

AGREE ON MADERO REPLY

Americans Seek Protection of Battleships at Vera Cruz -Situation Is Growing Worse, Reports Ambassador Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 17 (Monday) .-Secretary Knox of the State Department was directed by President Taft to reply early this morning to the request of President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico for a definite statement of the policy of the United States toward Mexico.

The Cabinet, which was in session for 12:40 a. m., spent the time discussing the terms of the reply. Though no official statement was given out, it was declared that Secretary Knox would state that the attitude of this government would remain just as it had been for two years past.

The exact nature of the reply was not disclosed, and it was stated that the note would be dispatched to Madero at once and probably would be made pub-

lie later to-day. Upon leaving the White House Secretary Knox reiterated that intervention was not now contemplated, nor would there be any change in the naval or military plans relating to Mexico.

Major General Wood, chief of staff, on leaving the War Department before the Cabinet meeting ended declared been given. He said it was not thought necessary to increase the patrol on the Texas frontier at Laredo and Brownsville, as requested by Governor Col-

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 16 .- After conferring for some time this evening with the Secretary of State, President Taft issued a call for a meeting of the entire Cabinet. The call was responded e event of a sudden war is the object to by every member with the exception

a long resume of reports from Ambas sador Wilson picturing in detail the revolt of Diaz and the efforts of Madero seneral Wood, "this country has suffered to suppress it. The proposed reply of defeat, loss of life, vast expenditures, this government to Madero's request seless prolongation of war, with not to land troops or marines in Mexi-

Despite the alarming information that arger units, such as brigades and divisthe United States is uncalled for at this

Conditions Growing Worse

Latest advices from Ambassador Wilson indicate that the situation in Mexico City is "growing steadily worse" despite the short armistice, and the fact that President Madero has yielded to the more insistent demands of the American Ambassador. Americans and other foreigners took advantage of the ressation of hostilities to flee from the danger, many Americans, especially women and children, departing for Vera Cruz, where they expect the United States battleships to afford protection.

Ambassador Wilson declares that there is "no improvement whatever in the situation." The message contain ing this disquieting information was sent to-day. A large landing force will be avail

able at Vera Cruz in the event of a will be under its own officers and handled crisis demanding protection to Americans at that port, and it is believed that the marines and blue ackets would be able to cope with almost any situation tillery and coast artillery in small de- that might arise. There is grave danger, however, for the Americans remaining in Mexico City. The President was plainly disturbed

to learn that communication between Mexico and the United States was precarlous and that an apparently strict censorship had been instituted by Mexican authorities. His fear has been that just such a condition might arise and that Americans in Mexico City might find themselves facing a situation like that which existed in Peking during the Boxer rebellion. There was little doubt expressed

here to-night that if a censorship is being exercised this government will demand that the communications from Ambassador Wilson and its replies

shall be permitted to go through with. out interruption. It does not propose to have the slender thread that con nects the American colony with Wash. ington interfered with for an instant,

Will Spare Residential Section. The demands formally presented by the American Ambassador, who was accompanied by the German Minister, and which have been conceded by Cabinet, in Session Until After President Madero, General Huerta assenting, are announced by the Depart-

ment of State as follows: First, that the federal forces should be so disposed as not to cause any firing over the foreign residential section in attacking the citadel.

Second-That the neighborhood of the Embassy should be treated not only as an embassy, but also as a place of refuge, a zone being established to cover that neighborhood which would thus enjoy a special character of in. munity due to humanitarian establish.

Third-That an American committee for the purpose of establishing centres of food distribution to the poor, should be joined by the government in its ef forts.

Fourth-That soldiers who have been placed on certain public buildings, notably one being used as a place of refuge, and upon certain American buildings, should be taken away. Fifth-That in order to make it pos-

sible for the American rescue com-

mittee to remove from dangerous places Americans lacking a supply of food and to take them to safer places there should be a three hours' armistice Sixth-That there should be an armistice of twelve hours to enable foreigners to leave the city by rail. The ambassador informs the department that the above agreement has been publicly

posted, and that consequently the American colony is much gratified. Bullet Hits Diplomat's Auto.

Ambassador Wilson says further that he had a conference in the early hours of Saturday, February 15, with the British, German, Spanish and French diplomats at the American Embassy, The meeting was brought about with great difficulty, the automobile sent to convey Mr. Stronge, the British Min ister, having been struck by federal bullets, although occupied by a federal colonel and six soldiers as a guard.

As a result of this discussion, the Spanish Minister proposed to visit the Palace to speak unofficially to President Madero, in behalf of the four ministers and the American Ambassador. The meeting at the American Embassy broke up at 3 o'clock, the British Minister remaining there for the night because of the difficulty of crossing the danger zone to reach the British Legation. On Saturday morning the Spanish

Minister went to the Palace and conferred with President Madero, Immediately thereafter thirty Senators made an unsuccessful effort to have an audience with Madero. It is reported that the Senate had voted that Madero be asked to resign by a vote of twenty-seven to three. Those present constituted a majority, but not a

On emerging from the Palace, certain Senators are said to have harangued the populace, calling for support of the legislative power and hinting that

Chester S. Lord has resigned from the staff of "The Sun" after forty-one years of service on that newspaper, during this ty-two years of which he had been its anaging editor.

'For a number of years." Mr. Lord said last night, "I have been anxious to relinquish this active work. The duties of managing editor of a big New York newspaper demand constant, unremitting alert attention all day long and far into the night, and I feel that I have had my share of them in the thirty-two years I have held the place.

"I came to "The Sun' forty-one years ago, and Mr. Dana made me managing editor in 1880, and I recall with pleasure that for seventeen years thereafter, until have participated actively in eleven Pres dential campaigns, beginning with that of 1872, in which I reported the campaign speeches of Horace Greeley. I am going despite the protests of all my asso here, and for the sole reason that I want to relinquish some of my activities.

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